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cally before a screen standard rods of 20, 50 and 100 cm. long and before a similar screen at a greater distance, other similar rods in succession varying slightly in length from the standard. The subject was required to choose that which seemed nearest the standard. His results are summed up in the following table. The standard rod was at a constant distance of 50 cm. from the eye of the subject; the comparison rod was in one series at 2.50 m. (left hand table), and in the other at 5.25 m. (right hand table) behind the standard; the figures are the excess in cm. of the rods which seemed equal to the standard rods over the length of the latter.

	Distance 50 cm. + 2.50 m.			Distance 50 cm. + 5.25 m.		
Length of standard in cm.	20	50	100	20	50	100
Observer M.M.	0.62	3.37	7.75	1.67	7.62	6.62
“ G.M.	1.62	6.62	9.25	1.92	9.00	10.00

The table indicates according to the author that “the comparison-magnitude which seems at different distances equal to a given [standard]-magnitude increases constantly with the distance, but very slowly;” that “the absolute difference of the comparison-magnitude, which seems at a given distance equal to the standard-magnitude, increases with the latter;” and that “it is probable that the relative difference remains nearly constant [for all] at the same distance.” For the further discussion of these results, which tell, as far as they go, in favor of the empirical theory, the reader is referred to the original.

### III.—HYPNOTISM.

*Der Hypnotismus, seine Bedeutung und seine Handhabung.* A. FOREL. Stuttgart, F. Enke, 1889. pp. 88.

A part of this pamphlet originally appeared in an article in the *Zeitschrift f. d. ges. Strafrechtswissenschaft* (reviewed, AMER. JOUR. PSY. II. 316), and is now published with additions to meet the desire for a brief account of the more important facts of hypnotism. The scientific standing of the writer and his experimental knowledge of his subject make his work one to be most highly recommended. Among the additions is a section on the subjective aspect of hypnotism, in which are reprinted from the *Münchener Med. Wochenschrift*, Dr. Bleuler's experience as a subject, (noted below) and the author's own experience in auto-hypnotization (reviewed, AMER. JOUR. PSY. II., 509).

*Zur Psychologie der Hypnose.* DR. E. BLEULER, of Rheinau. Münchener Med. Wochenschrift, No. 5, 1889.

The self-observation of an intelligent subject always has value and even more by reason of its rarity in hypotism. Dr. Bleuler entered the experiment with full will to be hypnotized, but endeavored to withhold himself from suggestion to learn its power. He thus describes his sensations on the first establishment of hypnosis. “My condition was now that of a pleasant and grateful repose; it came over me that I had no need at all to change my position, which under other circumstances would not have been continuously quite